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GREAT COAST STORM CRASHES INTO SAVANNAH AND BRUNSWICK

Hurricane Sweeps Along South Georgia, Carrying Death and Destruction.

BIG BUILDINGS TUMBLE BEFORE THE FEARFUL WINDS

Many Lives Lost in the Cyclonic Gales from the Sea. Forest City Is Damaged Over \$1,000,000, and the Loss at Brunswick Is \$500,000. Jacksonville Is Badly Wrecked.

Savannah, Ga., September 29.—Nine lives lost, a million dollars' worth of property destroyed is the record of the cyclone which swept Savannah from 11:30 a. m. until 12:30 p. m. today.

The loss of life and damage to property are yet mere estimates, and both may be greater than is now known.

The storm, which has been lurking in the eastern gulf for the last two days, swept rapidly across Florida, a. s. o'clock this morning was at Jacksonville, and with- out warning burst upon Savannah at 11:30 o'clock.

In half an hour it had done its work. The streets were filled with wreckage; hardly a house in the city escaped without more or less damage, though there are comparatively few wrecks.

Three hours before the storm was at its height, the weather observer said that the wind would not exceed a velocity of thirty miles an hour.

It began to rise at 11 o'clock. Half an hour later it was blowing sixty miles an hour, and the air was filled with flying debris. When the wind reached a velocity of sixty-six miles an hour, the instruments at the weather station were blown away.

At noon the barometer dropped to 29.30, and at 12:15 o'clock p. m. was 29.35.

The storm was terrific in its intensity, exceeding that of the great cyclone of 1832, which devastated South Carolina's coast. The shortness of its duration was all that saved a complete annihilation of everything within its range.

The storm came from the southeast and swept directly over the city. Hardly a public building escaped its fury. The forests around the city were laid in wreaths.

Wrecked by Wind's Fury.

The parks are in ruins, and many buildings were razed to the ground. The immense Plant System passenger depot was the first building in the path of the storm, and was a complete wreck.

The magnificent train of the Plant system, exhibited at the Cotton States exposition and stored in the shed, was wrecked and the cars are almost a total loss.

The Central Railroad and Georgia and Alabama railroad freight warehouses, on the opposite side of the city, were unroofed and the walls demolished.

The public market was blown in. The theater was partially unroofed, and the Second Baptist church is almost a total wreck.

The Savannah hospital and the Georgia Infirmary were unroofed.

The City and Suburban street railway car sheds, in which were stored twenty cars, were blown down.

The Georgia Hussars' armory was badly damaged.

Nearly every store in the retail section of the city was more or less damaged.

Shipping Damage Less.

The damage to the shipping was less than in 1885.

The Norwegian bark Rosinius, anchored in the harbor, was capsized.

The German bark Cuba, loaded with naval stores for Hamburg, went aground below the city.

The bark Mizpah, loaded with naval stores and ready for sea, was blown against the trailing wall five miles below the city and is lying on her side.

The tug Robert Turner went to pieces against the government jetty near the mouth of the Savannah river. Three of her crew and the captain, C. J. Murphy, were lost. The others were rescued by a tug.

Two vessels at Quarantine were blown across the river and are high and dry.

The United States revenue steamer Tybee sustained slight damage. Small boats were thrown about in every direction.

The Flora left at 9 a. m. with a heavy cargo for Brunswick. She is in charge of Captain Jenkins, her owner. The steamer Governor Safford, Captain Strobhar, was to leave Beaufort for Savannah at 10 a. m.

Grave fears are entertained for the vessel. She was due at Tybee at 12 o'clock, and it is thought the storm was at that hour at its height at the island.

The steamer Star arrived from Bluffton at 11 o'clock, getting in just in time.

The bark Hilda, owned in Savannah, left last night for Brunswick in tow of the tug Cynthia and no news has been received of her.

Estimates of \$100,000 to \$150,000 is believed to be a low estimate of the damage to the shipping.

Communication Cut Off.

Telegraphic communication was cut off at the beginning of the storm, and not a wire has been working in any direction since noon, this report being sent by train for transmission from Millen, Ga. The Western Union Telegraph Company has its forces of linemen out in all directions to re-establish communication.

The only train to arrive in the city since the storm began is the northbound Plant system fast train, which arrived two hours late, and is still here awaiting information as to the condition of the track north of here.

A special train was sent out late this afternoon over the Plant system, but it has not yet returned. The Central railroad will run out a special train tonight. No trains have passed over the Florida Central and Peninsular railroad.

One of the most complete wrecks is Forsythe park, which was the pride of the city. Three-fourths of the trees are blown down, or torn up by the roots, and are laying in every direction. The city is in a tangle of wires.

The street car lines stopped running soon after the blow began, and the cars are standing on the tracks in every part of the city, but blocked in by trees and the debris of fallen buildings. The warehouses on the river front were heavily damaged.

The Savannah Guano Company's mills, Comer, Hull & Co.'s guano works, and

the Southern Cotton Oil Company's mill and strage sheds on the river front were badly wrecked. The heaviest damage was sustained by Comer, Hull & Co., their mill being almost a total wreck.

At Gotten wharf a flying timber from a building 90 feet away struck WALLACE JOHNSON, a clerk, killing him instantly.

W. S. THOMPSON was killed at the wreck of S. Bacon & Co.'s mills. Several negroes were also injured in the destruction of Gordon wharf.

All Deaths Not Known.

FOUR NEGROES in Southville, a colored settlement in the southern portion of the city, were caught under a falling roof and killed.

There is yet no communication with the adjacent surrounding country. Forces of men were sent on suburban car lines to the near-by resorts, but have as yet been unable to reach them, every road and car track being impassable, owing to the fallen trees.

No news has been received from Tybee Island, which suffered so severely in the cyclone of August, 1883.

The latest reports indicate that the damage and loss of life will be greater than ever known. The city is in total darkness tonight and the police and firemen are doing double duty.

The streets, with one or two exceptions, are impassable even to pedestrians. So far there has been no disorder.

DISASTER IN BRUNSWICK

Hurricane Kills Four Persons, Destroys Half a Million of Property on Land and Many Thousands at Sea.

Brunswick, Ga., September 29.—Brunswick was wrecked by a hurricane this morning, and the loss of property is estimated at \$500,000.

Lost lives actually known are John Jefferson and baby, William Daniels and Abel Davis, colored.

Other casualties known are, white, Mrs. Marigold Wiggins and child, and Mrs. Richards Percell, fatally hurt.

Besides these reports of people drowned will probably bring the loss of life up to ten.

A schedule of the largest losses of property is: Gluber & Isaacs, wholesale grocers and grain warehouse, total wreck; loss \$30,000.

Electric gaslight building and plant wrecked; loss \$30,000.

L. E. Gwin, grist mill, warehouse, office building and engine house wrecked; loss \$40,000.

L'Ariosa opera house total wreck; loss \$5,000.

Jacob L. Beach, residence partly wrecked; damage to house and contents \$5,000.

Mills's residence partly wrecked; damage to house and contents \$5,000.

Water Company's big tank collapsed and was partly wrecked; loss \$1,000.

J. B. Wright, three-story marble front store, partly wrecked, damage \$3,000.

H. S. McCreary's residence crushed, damage \$1,000.

E. H. Mason & Co., ship chandlers, building partly wrecked, damage \$2,000.

Mallory Steamship Company and Southern Railway Company freight sheds and warehouses, damage \$1,000 each.

Brunswick steam laundry building and three buildings alongside wrecked, damage \$5,000.

William Anderson's building and stock, damaged \$1,000.

Brunswick brick building and warehouse, damage \$3,500; J. S. Wright building, damage \$1,000; Wenz Grocery building, damage \$500.

Plant system shops, damage \$300.

Churches Suffered Also.

St. Anthanasius Episcopal church and school buildings totally wrecked, damage \$5,000.

St. Judd's Episcopal church, wrecked, damage \$2,500.

St. Mark's Episcopal church, wrecked, damage \$1,000.

Bryant Baptist church, colored, damaged \$500.

African Methodist Episcopal church totally wrecked, damage \$2,500.

Oglethorpe bank building damaged \$1,000.

Mills block on Monk street partly wrecked, loss \$2,000.

Crovatt block unroofed and brick cornices blown off, damage \$4,000.

Scarlett blocks on each side New Castle street damaged \$2,500.

At Quarantine station the main buildings are partially wrecked, loss \$1,000.

At St. Simon's mills, as far as heard from, the Episcopal church is totally wrecked, loss \$3,500.

Damage to Hilton & Dodge's Lumber Company's mills and dry kiln \$10,000.

Damage to stores and private residences, \$5,000—low calculation.

No access to St. Simon's hotel and damage not known.

At Altamaha Lumber mills, near Brunswick, damage to stock, buildings and wharves, \$5,000.

Damage to Ships.

Two American schooners, the Greenleaf Johnson and Hugh Kelly loading there, were blown behind the lumber docks.

The eastern warehouse at the new docks of the Southern railway is demolished and about 100 railroad cars are unroofed.

All the telephone, telegraph and electric light wires are down. Damage to these is estimated at \$25,000.

Barks Encarnon (Spanish) and Subira, loaded with lumber for Valencia, partly dismantled, full of water and ashore.

H. L. Routh, with a cargo of lumber ties for New York, is ashore; windlass broken, both anchors out 10 fathoms of chain, lays easy.

Longfellow (Norwegian), Captain Svendsen, cargo naval stores, broke loose from her moorings and is ashore; lays easy.

Posedon (Norwegian), Captain Peterson, partly loaded with naval stores, seven planks in her side next to the wharf smashed.

Brigs Anton (Spanish) and Herida, loaded with a cargo of lumber for Barcelona, drifted ashore; lays easy.

Jennie Hulbert Coffin, loaded with a cargo of lumber for Philadelphia, drifted up St. Simon's sound; apparently no damage.

Schooners Sylvia C. Hall, Lowe, partly loaded with lumber for New Haven, collided with Schooner Sarah A. Fisher and carried away fore top mast, carried away moorings and lost all headgear; is ashore; lays easy.

Lizzie E. Dennison Ross, at Quarantine drifted ashore in the marsh.

Pilot boats, Gracia, more or less damaged; Pride, dismantled and otherwise damaged.

Dynamite boat, Haralold, sunk with 5,000 pounds dynamite.

More or less damage to small crafts.

Damage to shipping is \$75,000, as follows: At Taylor's mills, nearby, the damage is \$5,000; in addition there are not less than fifty buildings, ranging in value from \$100 to \$1,000, that are leveled to the ground, while not less than 200 are damaged, and every house in Brunswick has received some loss. The hurricane raged between 9 and 12 o'clock.

Panic in Court.

The Dauntless case was ready for trial when the courthouse began to creak and a mad rush was made for safety. Refuge was sought by all in the city hall, a massive structure, and the storm not abating recess was allowed.

The court and spectators had hardly left the room when side windows were crashed in and the floor flooded. At this juncture the courthouse across the way careened and was expected to fall, but still remained.

The immense firebell tower turned completely around. In responding to an alarm of fire the hook and ladder truck was blown over while running. A delivery wagon met the same fate and pedestrians were tossed about like reeds.

The wind began to increase in velocity and buildings began to tumble.

Death Follows Destruction.

Jefferson grabbed his baby and rushed toward his door when the house fell in and killed them both.

Mrs. Wiggins gathered her children around her and started for safer refuge.

The house fell in before they could escape and herself and children were injured. She managed to drag herself and children to another building and this was blown from over her head.

Near the railroad shops a woman sick in bed was carried on a mattress from her home to a box car. Two minutes afterwards the house fell in.

Scene of the Storm.

Brunswick this afternoon presented a scene that appalled those accustomed to disaster. On every side was wreck and ruin and from every house top business thoroughfares hung menaces to human safety in the shape of swinging bundles of tin roofs and masses of brick debris, re-

quiring but another gust of wind to send them dashing upon the heads of pedestrians.

All business houses were closed and men walked the streets viewing the ruins with feelings of sadness. The streets were strewn with debris, while business blocks showed evidence of where it came from.

Along the bay front shipping showed the effects of the storm. Every wharf was damaged, while lumber docks were strewn with pieces. At Wheelwright's old dock three colored men were on a lighter that tore loose from its moorings. Their efforts to reach shore were unavailing and the last seen of them was through the rain as they were dashed across the marshes.

In Hanover park the storm destroyed every tree and brush, and this pride of Brunswick is now a scene of destruction. When the wind had spent its fury citizens went forth and every vehicle was used to carry the crowds. On every street there is ruin and not a single one is open to navigation.

Women Weep, Men Work.

Men stood on tops of houses cutting limbs aloose that had crashed through their roofs.

Women wept as they viewed their household goods under collapsed houses, while in many places laborers struggled to clear the passage for teams to cart their goods to a safe place.

Tonight not a light is burning, save lamps and candles, while those whose business calls them out carefully wend their way through a network of fallen wires and masses of debris.

Along the bay front families of men known to have been out in open boats are watching for their return, with little hopes for their safety.

The steamer Hessel, for Darien, with passengers aboard, was caught in the storm and blew in vain for assistance. Captain Anderson expected to be dashed to pieces every moment, but managed to reach back river and save his freight and lives in his care.

I left Brunswick tonight with Operator Davidson in search of a telegraph office where communication could be had with the outside world. Jesup was the first place reached.

At Sterling station, en route, the damage was great, and Mrs. Clark badly injured by house falling on her. At Pennick, Sapp's still, all his mills and turpentine farm are destroyed; loss \$10,000.

Jacksonville Wrecked.

Passengers from Jacksonville at Everett City report Jacksonville wrecked and all tracks blocked between Everett and there, with damage terrific.

Up morning train from Jacksonville was blocked on St. Mary's bridge by fallen tree during height of storm and in momentary danger of being toppled over by wind, with 100 passengers on board.

The entire country along the route is laid to waste, and one man was killed at White Oak. Indications tonight are that a heavy loss of life has resulted throughout southeast Georgia and northern Florida.

C. W. DEMING.

HE WAS IN THE BIG STORM

Mr. H. L. Merrill Tells About Brunswick's Misfortune—He Saw the Sad Destruction.

A disastrous hurricane swept over Brunswick and along the Georgia coast yesterday morning.

Meager reports have been received from the storm center which indicate that the hurricane was one of terrific force, and that great damage and probable loss of life resulted.

All of the wires along the coast and for a distance of fifty miles in the interior are down, and up to a late hour last night communication had not been restored to Brunswick, Savannah or Charleston.

The weather bureau received no reports from the coast cities last night.

The wires are down for a distance of fifty or fifty miles this side of Brunswick, and no information has been received from that place except by a train which left there while the storm was still raging.

The train was delayed in Brunswick two hours yesterday morning, the engine being unable to make headway against the wind, which was blowing at a high velocity.

Wind and water worked destruction, and as the train left Brunswick the streets were filled with debris, wires, telephones and telegraph poles, and parts of buildings blown down and carried away.

People were injured by flying objects, and one lady was killed at Everett, a small station a few miles from Brunswick. The railroad tracks were obstructed by trees and poles, and the only train which came through from Brunswick was preceded by a wrecking train and crew for a distance of twenty miles, the crew clearing the track of debris and trees.

Mr. H. N. Merrill, of the Atlanta Telephone Exchange, reached Atlanta last night from Brunswick at 9 o'clock, he being the only passenger on the Southern train who came through from Brunswick yesterday morning. Others boarded the train before the storm began raging, but they left it to return to their homes, expecting to find them demolished. Mr. Merrill states that the city of Brunswick is badly damaged, and that in coming out of the city he saw the masts of three sunken ships in the Brunswick harbor.

The latter were blown away from their moorings and sunk by the great waves of the sea, which threatened to destroy all of Brunswick's shipping interests.

Mr. Merrill says that the famous old gun boat, the Monitor, was blown away from her pier and was floating helplessly in the harbor some distance from the shore when he left the city. He states that the roof of the Oglethorpe hotel, the leading hostelry of Brunswick, was blown away, and that other big buildings were totally or partially wrecked. Many small houses in the suburbs were blown down, and the water rushed through the streets in torrents, carrying property, household furniture and valuables toward the harbor.

About 12 o'clock the storm had spent its greatest force, and before the passengers could get reports from over the city the long-delayed train left Brunswick. It was learned, however, that three ships, names

unknown, had been sunk, one of which was a large, three-masted vessel. The docks were badly damaged along the railroad tracks, and it is believed by Mr. Merrill that great damage was done in the center of Brunswick, where the roofs and chimneys of buildings were blown off to the streets.

WIND SIXTY-TWO MILES HOUR.

Charleston Had Rapid Moving Breezes With Dark Clouds.

Charleston, S. C., September 29.—About 11 o'clock the sky filled up with swiftly moving clouds and the wind became most boisterous. Showers, lasting a few minutes each, occurred frequently, and by 12 o'clock the wind and rain made walking very disagreeable. From noon until about 2 o'clock the wind rose rapidly and the official record showed that sixty-two miles per hour was reached. Trees, fences, gutters and loose signs came down, and umbrellas and hats went up.

Almost before the storm had reached a serious point here it was understood that the city was partially shut off from telegraphic communication with the world. At 5 o'clock this afternoon inquiries at the offices of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Companies developed the fact that Charleston was absolutely cut off from the world. Not a wire was working in any direction. During the height of the storm hundreds of people in rubber coats and mackintoshes went down on the south and east battery. The bay was a gray and sight. Over the sea wall on both fronts the waves dashed cataclysmically. The walls and grass plots on the south side were submerged about 1 o'clock and the water extended to the asphalt driveway. In some places it was three or four feet deep.

No lives were lost or serious damage done.

TRAINS WERE LATE AT MACON.

Superintendent Hoge Called to Savannah on Account of Damages.

Macon, Ga., September 29.—(Special.)—Owing to damage by the big storm at Savannah, Superintendent Hoge, of the main system of the Central, left tonight for Savannah. The Georgia, Southern and Florida train, due at Macon this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, arrived four hours late, owing to storms along the lower end of the road.

COLUMBIA WAS NOT TOUCHED.

Fifty Miles Below and Above Houses Were Blown Away.

Columbia, S. C., September 29.—(Special.) The storm did not touch Columbia, but fifty miles below and above houses were blown down. No report of lives lost.

TWO ROWS COTTAGES UNROOFED

Wind and Rain Storm Severe at Charlotte, North Carolina.

Charlotte, N. C., September 29.—A heavy rain and wind storm struck Charlotte this afternoon.

It was the severest in the northern portion of the city, in the vicinity of the gingham mill. The warehouse at the mill was partially blown down and the roofs were lifted from two rows of operatives' cottages. No one was injured.

A HURRICANE AT BALTIMORE.

Streets Submerged in Water and Schooner Broken From Moorings.

Baltimore, Md., September 29.—A severe southeast hurricane struck this city at 11 o'clock tonight. Houses were unroofed, wires prostrated, windows smashed and sign boards blown from their fastenings.

The high wind forced the water in the harbor up into the bed of the streets and almost the entire water front is submerged. Several schooners tied up at the Pratt street wharf broke from their moorings and are resting in the middle of Pratt street. The lower floors and cellars of warehouses were flooded. The storm, accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain, arrived almost simultaneously with the closing of the theaters. Several street car lines were tied up because of damaged trolley wires.

PART OF B. & O. WASHED AWAY.

Fearful Flood Strikes Everett, Pa., and Threatens Everett.

Everett, Pa., September 29.—A heavy flood followed the steady downpour tonight and the Baltimore and Ohio bridge was washed away. All telegraphic lines are down. The lower part of the town is inundated.

Train on the Huntington and Broadtop Mountain road is suspended because of submerged tracks. The water rushed down a narrow gap and rose at an alarming rate. Everett is directly east of Bedford, the county seat of Bedford county. All mountain streams are raging torrents.

Their narrow passes are choking the floods. The loss to farmers and in villages along the lower lands will be heavy.

FLOODS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Rainfall and Wind Prostrate All the Wires and Cut Off News.

Pittsburg, Pa., September 29.—Heavy rainfall during the day and tonight has wrought havoc with the telegraph lines east of here. Rest of the mountains the rain is reported to have been accompanied by high winds, to which the prostration of the telegraph lines is probably due. In the absence of telegraphic communication it is almost impossible to obtain any information in regard to damage done by the storm.

Severe floods are reported along the southern border of the state and between Cumberland, Md., and Grafton, W. Va., where bridges are reported to have been washed away, but no particulars are obtainable.

WIRES DOWNED BY THE STORM

Savannah and Other Cities Cut Off From All Communication.

The storm which swept across Florida, southwest Georgia and South Carolina destroyed the telephone and telegraph wires in the places it touched and Atlanta and all intermediate points were cut off from Savannah, Jacksonville and Charleston yesterday.

Telegrams directed to these cities accumulated in Atlanta and so great was the number that it was necessary to send them by a special messenger. Special messengers were used in sending telegrams to Savannah from other telegraphic points.

The wires of both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies are down between Atlanta and the cities named, and all telegrams addressed to these points are received subject to delay. The cables played havoc with the wires at all points it touched and it is not known how many will be repaired.

GOLD'S COERCION

College Professors Forced To Urge Single Standard.

FEAR A LOSS OF POSITION

Californian Writes a Letter Telling the True Situation.

SILVER MAN'S CHANCES SLIM

Instructors Are Left but Little Choice in the Matter.

INSTANCES CITED BY PROFESSOR ROSS

He Mentions Names and Points Out to Congressman Richardson Where More Evidence May Be Obtained by Way of Corroboration.

Chicago, September 29.—Professor E. A. Ross, of Leland Stanford University, California, has written a letter charging that college professors are coerced into talking for the gold standard. The letter was given out today from democratic headquarters and is as follows:

Stanford University, California, September 29, 1896.—Hon. James B. Richardson, Chief National Democratic Literary Bureau, Chicago. Dear Sir: You inquire if I think there is perfect freedom of expression among college professors throughout the country on the money question. I would say that I do not think there is. I do not know that there are many who wish to champion national bimetalism, but I am very sure that in there were such they would in many cases be compelled to surrender their present livelihood in order to do so.

My basis for this belief is experience in various eastern institutions, the attitude of boards of trustees regarding teaching on subjects much less important than the money question, and knowledge of the notions the boards of trustees, composed of wealthy individuals, entertain regarding their supervision of economic teaching.

Defining the second point, I would mention the experience of Professor H. C. Adams, in Cornell university; Professor Ely, in Johns Hopkins university; Professor Commons, in Indiana university, and in Syracuse university; Professor Bemis, in the Chicago university, and in connection with other institutions.

Mentions an Instance.

Being on the coast, quite out of touch with my professional brethren, I am not able to cite very many definite cases of coercion on the present question. I will mention, however, the following: Professor J. S. Clarke, of Columbia, told a friend of mine that he believed that Professor Andrews must certainly be forced out of the presidency at Brown university.

HANNA AS PURCHASER

How He Proposes To Buy Votes in the Middle West.

WILL GET BLOCKS OF FIVE Another Demand Made on Corporations for Money.

CHICAGO BANKER'S VERY QUEER ATTITUDE

Says Silver Dollar Is Worth Only 53 Cents and Refuses To Pay Gold—He Is Liar or Thief.

Chicago, September 29.—(Special.)—From all sources encouraging news has been received at democratic and silver headquarters during the past week.

On the other hand the republican committee is giving no evidence of confidence. Chairman Hanna has been east for a week. He realizes the desperate straits of the republican candidate and went to raise more money. He has made his demand upon the large corporations interested in the perpetuation of the gold standard and in controlling congressional legislation. He has told them plainly that more money must be furnished or Bryan will be president.

Mr. Hanna proposes to organize the voters of the middle western states in blocks of five, after the manner of one Dudley, of Indiana. He proposes to purchase 75,000 votes in the state of Illinois alone, calculating that this can be done for \$5 per capita. In addition to this he proposes that the corporations shall coerce every voter in their employ; and when necessary a small financial consideration shall be added to the coercion. Hanna proposes to buy the states of Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana and Iowa.

Fortunately for the people, however, the Australian ballot prevails. Under that system neither purchase nor coercion can be enforced.

From sources which are presumably reliable I have it that the republican committee will have no less than \$5,000,000 available for the purpose of electing McKinley. The mass of this money has been extracted by force from the great corporations and trusts of the country. All manner of pledges have been made, among them a pledge on the part of Mr. Hanna that he will elect his man. That remains to be seen. The best information is that he cannot do it.

Indeed the reports which have been received at democratic headquarters during the past week are of the most encouraging nature. It is figured, with confidence, that Bryan will carry every vote in the south and every state west of the Mississippi river. Both Iowa and Minnesota are now included. Without any one of the eastern states, or without any of the middle western states, he will, therefore, have sufficient votes to elect. The south and west alone will do it, with a few votes to spare. Added to this the chances are that the democrats will carry both Michigan and Illinois. They may lose Indiana by a very small majority, although that is by no means certain.

The complications in New York have perhaps lost that state to the democratic candidate. Hill's duplicity is at the bottom of it. I spoke of Illinois. The republican national committee has just made a canvass of this state outside of Chicago, or Cook county. Four years ago the state outside of Cook county was republican by 6,000 majority. The democrats carried Cook county, and, therefore, won the state. This time the republican poll shows that the democratic candidate will come to Cook county with not less than 20,000 majority in the state; therefore, the result in this state depends entirely upon this county. The republicans are making boasts that they will carry it by 60,000. On the other hand, Governor Altgeld and the democratic managers claim it by 30,000.

Senator Jones went to New York Sunday evening to have a conference with Senator Sherman and other members of the national committee about the situation in New York and other Atlantic states. The senator is yet hopeful that the situation in New York may be straightened out in order that the democrats may win the state. It would be well, but New York is not necessary to Bryan's election.

The republican managers are endeavoring to make the "federal interference" clause in the democratic platform one of the chief issues. They are now, and have been for several months, raising the cry of anarchy against it. That has probably driven many men in the republican ranks who might otherwise have voted for Bryan.

In raising this cry of anarchy the republican managers seem to have forgotten that the republican platform upon which Abraham Lincoln was elected president in 1860 contains a plank almost identical with the one contained in the democratic platform of this year. Here are the two planks, compare them for yourself.

The democratic plank reads thus: "We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States senate and now pending in the house of representatives relative to contempt in federal courts and providing for trial by jury in certain cases of contempt."

The republican platform, adopted May 16, 1896, reads as follows: "The rights of the states, and especially the right of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any state or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

Father Kelley, the Catholic priest who deposited \$500 in gold in the Illinois Trust and Savings bank, and who, when he attempted to withdraw his gold, was given silver certificates, has added another chapter to his interview with President Mitchell, of that concern. It will be remembered that these dispatches told of how Father Kelley attempted to have his gold returned and demanded. The president again refused. The Mitchell's anger rose and he said to good father: "You are either a falsifier or a thief."

Said he:

ALL BUT ONE DISTRICT BRYAN TO TAMMANY WANTS PAY FOR LICK

Alabama Has Eight Single Standard Wigwag Has Not Held Such a Compact Mass in Decades.

First Alone Without Bolter SOLID AND ENTHUSIASTIC

Conventions Yesterday Complete the List of Aspirants for Cleveland's Favor.

Montgomery, Ala., September 29.—(Special.)—The bi-territorial conventions in most of the congressional districts of Alabama were held today when the delegates were small affairs, most of the votes being cast by proxies.

No nomination has been or will be made in the first district. The explanation given by the bolters is that Mr. Taylor, the democratic nominee, is a sound money man. A matter of fact, he was a sound money man until the democratic national committee made a ruling on the money question, but he acceded to the will of the majority and accepted the nomination to congress on a ringing free coinage platform.

Only district in which the national democratic appear to have the ghost of a showing to win is the ninth, the Birmingham district. Mr. Lawson, who has been nominated, is a man of good capacity and has good financial backing. The republicans of the district have withdrawn their nominee, T. H. Aldrich, the present congressman, and will give Mr. Lawson their undivided support. The democratic leaders of the ninth, however, are fearful. They say they will get practically all of the popular support in that district.

The reports from today's conventions as received at The Constitution's bureau here are as follows:

First District. Mobile, Ala., September 29.—(Special.)—The national democratic convention held to hold no convention and put out no nominee in this district. Mr. G. W. Taylor, the democratic nominee, was formerly a sound money man, but when his party spoke he fell into line and was nominated by the democratic convention held at Grove Hill several weeks ago on a ringing free coinage platform. The "nationals" realized that they had no chance to accomplish anything in the first and avoided the folly of a contest.

Second District. Evergreen, Ala., September 29.—(Special.)—Hon. Thomas H. Clark, speaker of the house of representatives, was nominated by the democratic convention held today in this district. Mr. Clark was not in attendance, but has signified his willingness to accept. Mr. Clark is one of the foremost leaders of the bolting movement, and is exceedingly popular, personally, throughout the district.

Third District. Eufula, Ala., September 29.—(Special.)—Hon. G. W. Comer was nominated by the democratic convention held in this district by the convention of the single standard democrats. Since that time he has been speaking throughout the district, having had several joint debates with Mr. Clayton, the democratic nominee. Mr. Clayton is believed to be sure of election.

Fourth District. Calera, Ala., September 29.—(Special.)—The single standard democratic convention held in this district was adjourned until tomorrow morning without making any nomination.

Fifth District. Dadeville, Ala., September 29.—(Special.)—The single standard democratic convention of this district was adjourned until tomorrow, organized and adjourned until tomorrow.

Sixth District. Tuscaloosa, Ala., September 29.—(Special.)—Eighteen delegates, representing Tuscaloosa, Walker, Sumter and Greene counties, composed the convention held today in this district. Mr. J. P. Clark, of Eutaw, permanent chairman, and J. S. Vandegriff, of Tuscaloosa, was nominated by acclamation. No other names were proposed.

Seventh District. Cullman, Ala., September 29.—(Special.)—Hon. George H. Parker, a lawyer and banker of this city, was nominated for congress by the democratic convention held today in this district. He was nominated by acclamation here today, the support of the republicans, the party having withdrawn its nominee, T. H. Aldrich, in his favor.

Eighth District. Decatur, Ala., September 29.—(Special.)—The single standard democratic convention of this district was adjourned until tomorrow morning without making any nomination. Mr. W. Calahan, a Decatur attorney, was nominated for congress. He is opposed by General Joseph Wheeler, of Lawrence county, democratic, O. W. Day, of Morgan, republican, and O. R. Hundley, of Madison, republican. There appears now to be little doubt of General Wheeler's re-election.

Ninth District. Birmingham, Ala., September 29.—(Special.)—Archibald H. Lawson, of Greensboro, Hale county, was unanimously nominated for congress here today, by the bolters of the republicans. He was given the support of the republicans, the party having withdrawn its nominee, T. H. Aldrich, in his favor.

LONDON CABMEN DEMOCRATIC. Takers of Fares Object to Any of Their Build Having Privileges. London, September 29.—The strike of the London cabmen, which has been in progress since Monday, has now become a general strike. The drivers struck against the operation of a system by which the privilege of getting into the cabs is sold to the highest bidder. The drivers struck against the operation of a system by which the privilege of getting into the cabs is sold to the highest bidder.

PAPER ISSUES A STATEMENT. Apparent Reaction in Some London Papers Causes Rejoicing. Constantinople, September 29.—The porte has issued a statement rejoicing at the apparent reaction in some of the London newspapers against the excessive anti-sultan agitation in Great Britain, which it declares, is answerable for the terror in Constantinople, the foreign residents naturally fearing the worst. The statement continues: "The organized agitation, vituperation and clamorous provocation emanating from London, the porte has succeeded in quelling by the language in which the re-echoing of the alarm of its English insulators is unfounded."

Louis Grell, Selma, Ala. Selma, Ala., September 29.—(Special.)—Louis Grell, one of the oldest merchants in Selma, died at his home in this city at 3:30 o'clock this morning after an illness of three days. He moved to Selma in 1872 and for twenty-five years was a member of the firm of Grell & Kohn, wholesale and retail dry goods.

Why He Goes Before the People. New York, September 29.—In his trip through to New York this afternoon Mr. Bryan made a brief speech at the Academy of Music here and a briefer one to the crowd in the hall below. In the course of the speech he said: "One of the reasons why, in this campaign, I have departed somewhat from precedent and have gone over myself because it has enabled me to reach the people themselves; whereas, if we had more daily papers we could reach the people through them."

The opponents tell us we are trying to change the yard stick. We tell them that they have been changing the bushel measure, and are compelling farmers to put their grain into smaller bushels. "As the gold standard goes on doing the deadly work it simply means there will be more misery and more suffering. I can say of the gold standard that all its ways are ways of wretchedness and all its paths are paths of ruin to the masses of the people. (Applause.) There is no danger of our losing our heads, because the gold standard is worth more than our heads. There is no danger of all the annual product of the earth being lost, because the gold standard is worth more than the annual product of the earth. We have simply to use what other nations and the arts do not consume. In the case of having more money than can be utilized by a similar number of people in any other part of the world. But instead of having more money, we have a decreasing currency, and the republicans have no remedy for the situation."

CONVICT CALLS UPON GOVERNOR

Preacher Without Guard Asks for a Pardon—Would Have Surrendered.

Frankfort, Ky., September 29.—Rev. J. W. Coombs, a Baptist minister of Perry county, was convicted some time ago for perjury and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

Yesterday he came into Frankfort without guard and asked Acting Governor Worthington for a pardon, explaining that he was a victim of a feud that had existed in the counties of Harlan and Perry for years. The acting governor examined the letters from the officials of the tried court and promptly pardoned Mr. Coombs. Had a governor not pardoned him the "reverend gentleman" says he would have returned to the penitentiary and placed himself in the charge of the warden.

TWO BALLS INTO HER BRAIN.

Jealous Man Murders a Woman and Is Arrested.

St. Louis, Mo., September 29.—In a fit of jealous frenzy, William Lee, alias Bro. sea, shot and instantly killed Jennie Jones, a young woman with whom he had been living at 1022 North Eleventh street, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Two bullets pierced the woman's brain. Lee was arrested shortly after the murder.

ENGINEER AND FIREMAN HURT

Two Freight Trains Collide Twenty Miles From Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., September 29.—(Special.)—A rear and collision occurred between two freight trains on the Louisville and Nashville road at Saginaw, twenty miles below here, this afternoon. Both trains were northbound.

Freight No. 28 was run into by No. 74, Engineer J. L. Varnell and his colored fireman, Charles Seals, jumped from the engine and were badly injured. The injured men were brought here tonight. Several cars were more or less damaged. The collision took place on a curve. The injured men may die.

MILL CLOSING AND DESTITUTION

Cleveland Rolling Plant Shuts Up, Throwing 1,600 Men Out.

Cleveland, O., September 29.—The Cleveland rolling mill, one of the three largest plants of its kind in the United States, has closed down and 1,600 men are thrown out of employment. There are three different plants operated here by the company and a trip through them shows that only a sufficient force of men to keep the machinery in running order has been retained.

The mill will probably be reopened after the election. The employees of the mill are for the most part foreigners and work for low wages, so that they have nothing to maintain themselves upon for even a short time. They are useless in any other kind of employment and a sorrowful state of destitution is likely to prevail soon.

THEY WENT DOWN THE INCLINE

Train Jumps Track Near 1,200 Feet Level—Weather Man Killed.

Phoenix, Ariz., September 29.—A L. W. Whyte, chief of the United States weather bureau in this city, was killed and a number of his companions seriously injured in an accident yesterday at the Congress mine, sixty miles north of Phoenix.

The party was ascending the incline on a dump train when the cars left the track near the two-hundred-foot level and were piled up in a wreck. Most of the visitors jumped and escaped with broken limbs, while others were down with the cars and were badly crushed and bruised.

TELEGRAPHERS STRIKE IS ON.

Passenger Trains Are at a Standstill, Others Not Heard From.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., September 29.—Business on the Soo and Canadian Pacific railways is at a standstill in consequence of the strike of the telegraph operators. The eastbound limited, which arrived at 10 o'clock this morning from Minneapolis with broken limbs, while others were down with the cars and were badly crushed and bruised.

BROTHER OF FIVE HIS VICTIM.

Cincinnati Man Kills a Child Through Careless Pistol Handling.

Cincinnati, O., September 29.—(Special.)—Johnny Weber, aged five years, was killed by his eldest brother, Joseph, today at their home on Bishop street. Joseph was removing a cartridge from a revolver and Johnny was watching him. The revolver suddenly exploded and Johnny fell back with a scream. The bullet entered his breast and he died five minutes later.

TRACT OF LAND CAUSES A RIOT

Superintendent of a Railroad Shot Through Both Legs.

Greensburg, Pa., September 29.—A riot occurred today near Ligonier over a disputed tract of land, in which Superintendent Seiffert, of the Ligonier Valley railroad, was shot in both legs. A number of others were badly hurt, being beaten with clubs.

POOR TRADE, BAD COLLECTIONS.

Hulbert Brothers and Company, of New York, Fail.

New York, September 29.—Hulbert Bros. & Co., successful commission dealers in arms, bicycles and sporting goods in the city and Brooklyn, assigned this afternoon. Liabilities \$494,000; assets \$378,000. Depression in trade and inability to collect accounts is given as the cause.

FATHER JESSING IS FOR SILVER.

Paper Published at Catholic Orphan's School Comes Out for Free Coinage.

Columbus, O., September 29.—By West-sford, a weekly paper published by Father Jessing, of the Josephinum, a large Catholic orphan's school, and which is said to have the largest circulation of any paper in the city, came out for free silver coinage in its issue of yesterday.

DAUNTLESS CREW BOUND OVER.

Hearing Was Waived Until Second Monday in November.

Brunswick, Ga., September 29.—The Dauntless crew waived a hearing today by consent of all concerned. The men were all bound over to appear the second Tuesday in November.

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON TOWN

Alderman George Faudel Phillips Now Chief Executive.

London, September 29.—Alderman George Faudel Phillips was elected lord mayor of London today.

Steamer Grounded but Got Off.

New York, September 29.—The North German Lloyd steamer Saal grounded on the edge of Flynn's knoll early this morning, but got off without assistance and unhurt.

FUSION IN INDIANA

Populist Committee Turns Watson Down In Swift Fashion.

ACTED DESPITE HIS MESSAGE

He Wired a Member That He Was Against Electoral Fusion.

His Objection Counted for Nothing

Committee's Work Yesterday Is Final, No Matter What the Democrats May Decide To Do.

Indianapolis, Ind., September 29.—(Special.)—The populist committee of thirteen, which has control of the electoral ticket of the party in Indiana under full authority of the state convention, at 11 o'clock tonight adjourned sine die after adopting the following resolution by a vote of 11 to 1: Resolved by the populist committee of thirteen on the matter of the electoral ticket of the populist party, That, in order to close our ranks and unite our forces in the state of Indiana for the purpose of securing the election of our nominee for president, William J. Bryan, and do full justice to our vice presidential nominee, Thomas E. Watson, that we nominate and elect for congress and also ten democratic electors and certify to the same as the electors that shall be placed on the populist party ticket.

The electors elected in the fourth, tenth and thirteenth districts are those who have been nominated for congress in those districts by the populists and their election as electors leaves the field clear in these districts for the democratic nominees.

The committee, having taken this action, adjourned sine die and will not be called together again.

The final outcome of the day's conference is satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Action Is Final.

The action of the populists is not provisional, but final and will not be affected by any action that may or may not be taken by the democrats. The democratic committee can secure fifteen democrats on its electoral ticket, or as many populists as it sees fit.

The committee did not take into consideration the question of the removal of the populist state ticket from the ballot.

Chairman Rosenheiser said tonight the committee had only to do with the electoral ticket, and the matter had been settled satisfactorily, and finally, so far as the populists are concerned, and has nothing to do with what the democrats may do.

If there is anything to be done as to the populist state ticket, it will be done as to the populist state central committee, of which he is chairman, and which can be called together at any time.

Charles X. Matthews yesterday morning wired Hon. Thomas E. Watson, candidate for vice president, urging him to wire the electing at once by all means and insist upon a grand against fusion. Mr. Matthews received the following reply from Mr. Watson: "Personally, I am dead against fusion with Sewall electors. If such is made, it is over my protest."

"THOMAS E. WATSON." Matthews was against fusion all day, and used every means at his disposal to prevent the result which was attained, but he was sadly out-voted, and tonight there were no criticisms over his actions during the day.

TWO STORMS ARE ABROAD

ONE SWEEPS OVER LAKES AND THE OTHER THE SOUTH.

Severe and Sudden Changes in the Weather Reported From All Quarters Yesterday.

Two severe storms swept the country yesterday. Atlanta escaped the wind, but the drop in temperature was decided. The local forecast-officer on the prevailing conditions yesterday:

The barometer is below the normal over the entire country east of the Rockies, and a storm of considerable energy is central over the Great Lakes and also one near Charlotte, N. C. The storm over the lakes has moved rapidly from the northwest in the past twelve hours, while the one in Carolina has moved slowly along the coast during the day, causing heavy rains and high winds in Georgia, East Tennessee and the Carolinas. They will probably unite and pass over the St. Lawrence valley.

It is much cooler in the eastern section of the cotton belt, in the Ohio valley and lake region and warmer in the western states. Clear weather prevails west of the Mississippi river and in the southern states, and cloudy elsewhere, with rain falling at Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and Cincinnati.

Daily mean temperature, 63
Daily normal temperature, 67
Lowest temperature, 56
Total rainfall during 12 hours,32
Deficiency of precipitation,14.4

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m., September 29, 1896.

Charlotte, N. C. The one over the lakes has moved rapidly from the northwest in the past twelve hours, while the one in Carolina has moved slowly along the coast during the day, causing heavy rains and high winds in Georgia, East Tennessee and the Carolinas. They will probably unite and pass out the St. Lawrence valley.

It is much cooler in the northern section of the continent than in the Ohio valley and the lake region, and warmer in the western states. Clear weather prevails west of the Mississippi river and in the southern states, and cloudy elsewhere, with rain falling at Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and Cincinnati."

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., September 30, 1896.

De Facto Prohibition.
We find in one of our exchanges the following statement over the signature of Hon. C. R. Pringle:

Local option has done its work. The people were educated under and by virtue of local prohibition in all its forms, to see that prohibition was needed. It has been shown to work well—it has done good. Now, if good for one hundred counties it is good for the other three hundred.

Again, we only have to de jure prohibition in most of the one hundred prohibition counties and had laws passed giving it to them, but other counties around them say in effect: "You shall not have it. We intend to go into your counties with whiskey and debauch your people."

Now, as we sweep it out of the remaining counties and then we will have not only de jure but de facto prohibition.

We remember Mr. Pringle as one of the most ardent and active advocates of local option. He now declares that local option has fulfilled its mission, and accordingly, is in favor of re-opening the whole question in this state and making it a political and a partisan issue. In other words, local option "having done its work," that work should now be undone, practically, by making prohibition the football of the politicians. Many of the most zealous prohibitionists in Georgia, among whom are to be found leading ministers, do not agree with Mr. Pringle. They see through the scheme to make the question a political issue, and, as they are not candidates for any office, and do not expect to be, they are not in favor of engaging in any experiment which their judgment and experience tell them is almost certain to be a failure. They perceive that the real issue that is brought to be made is not one of prohibition at all, but whether the work that has been accomplished shall be jeopardized for the purpose of giving certain politicians a boost in the direction of the offices they are ambitious to fill.

The proposition, nakedly put, is this: Having, by the force of moral suasion, obtained a foothold for prohibition in 106 counties, let us upset the whole job and apply the methods of coercion to the entire state in order to establish prohibition in the thirty-one counties that have thus far held out against prohibition.

Now, the question for real and not political prohibitionists to consider is this: Will it promote the cause of temperance in Georgia to abandon local option for the purpose of taking the public sentiment of thirty-one counties by the throat and introduce the methods of coercion? It is to be borne in mind that in many, perhaps a majority, of the 106 counties that have voted for prohibition there has been a vigorous contest between those who oppose and those who favor the liquor traffic. In a majority of cases the forces have been very nearly evenly divided. In some instances, prohibition has been defeated by small majorities, and has turned defeat into victory when the contest was renewed.

And in every contest that it has made, in every victory that it has won it has had the active aid and support of voters of all parties. Political lines have been absolutely wiped out so far as prohibition is concerned. Under the local option law, prohibition has no political prejudices to overcome, no party organization to antagonize. The prohibition leaders are, therefore, left free to make their appeals directly to the moral and social force of a county or a community.

But all this is now to be changed. If the matter is to be left to the tender mercies of the political prohibitionists, Public sentiment is to be seized by the throat, party lines are to be drawn, partisan prejudices are to be aroused, and all to the end that a few politicians may profit by tumult, and, perhaps, in the midst of the wrangle, be lifted into some small office. It is no wonder that leading prohibitionists who have devoted their lives to warring against the liquor traffic, and promoting the cause of temperance, should utter a vigorous protest against the reactionary scheme that is now proposed.

One of Mr. Pringle's arguments in the paragraph which we have quoted is

to the effect that the counties that have not voted for prohibition exercise a debauching influence on the counties around them. If this argument is worth anything at all it would apply on a much larger and more threatening scale under prohibition enforced by the state. Even if blind tigers could be suppressed in communities where public sentiment is not opposed to the liquor traffic, there is no way to prevent the importation of liquor from Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, and even from the "dispenaries" of South Carolina. To paraphrase Mr. Pringle's argument, these states would say to Georgia: "You shall not have prohibition. We intend to cross your border with our whiskey and debauch your people." So that what he calls "de facto prohibition" could only be had by sweeping whiskey out of the states that touch Georgia's borders.

After all, the only "de facto prohibition" that any state or community ever did have or ever can have must come from the disposition and consent of the factors that are powerful enough to control that state or that community. Coercive statutes have failed wherever they have been tried, and it is only through the methods of local option that prohibition has won such signal victories in Georgia. To disestablish that system now may temporarily benefit a few small politicians, but it will hurt the cause of prohibition.

Teller on Bimetallism.
Senator Henry M. Teller gave utterance to a profound truth when he made the following statement a few days ago:

It is customary with the gold contingent to depreciate any man who is for silver, when the fact is that a majority of the scholars, statesmen, thinkers and economic students of the old world favor free silver. Take the history of the nations for all time, and you will find that silver has been the standard for the most part and gold the subsidiary coin. France is quoted as having \$500,000,000 in silver, but the bank reports show that she has nearer \$1,000,000,000. The bank reports of this country for last June show that the currency of this country has been contracted over \$1,000,000,000 within two years prior to that date. When the gold people give you the volume of currency in this country they do not take into account all that has been lost and destroyed since the war, but the sum total of all currency, eight hundred agricultural associations in Germany have petitioned the government for the free coinage of silver.

Such flimsy and superficial arguments as those advanced by organs of the money power in this campaign utterly fail to bring discredit upon the cause upheld by such profound statesmen as Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Balfour and Bismarck.

If the advocates of the single gold standard expect to convert the American people they must employ better arguments than the ones which they have heretofore used in the campaign.

England in the Sudan.
Next to the Turkish question which has occupied the mind of Christendom for several weeks past the most engaging topic of international discussion just at this time is the progress of the British army along the course of the Nile.

Several months ago when this remarkable expedition, which has now riveted the gaze of both hemispheres, first set out for the coast of Africa, a studious effort was made on the part of Lord Salisbury to keep its real object a secret. In spite of this precaution, however, it was generally understood at the time that England's purpose in equipping such a considerable expedition was to retrieve the disasters which her flag had formerly sustained in the Sudan.

In that celebrated campaign which was undertaken in 1884 the British troops were in command of General Gordon. The reason for England's invasion of the Sudan was founded upon the fact that she had recently set up a provisional government in Egypt and had agreed with the natives of that country to establish the supremacy of Egypt's rule over that vast area of land which had once formed a part of her empire. In the effort which she made to carry out the terms of this agreement, however, the courageous General Gordon fell mortally wounded in the Sudan, while the British troops were repulsed by the Dervishes with signal disaster.

Such, indeed, was England's humiliating experience in dealing with these savage Africans that twelve years have barely sufficed to restore the courage which such a venture requires. The present expedition is in charge of Sir Herbert Kitchener, and numbers about 21,000 men. A better equipped body of soldiers never marched under the British flag, and if superior discipline counts for anything the present army will doubtless fare better than the one under General Gordon.

Sir Herbert Kitchener has already achieved what seems to be a decided victory in the capture of Dongola, one of the most important strongholds on the Nile and is now marching along the course of the river toward Khartoum. It may be, however, that the Dervishes are trying to play on Sir Herbert the same game which they played with such fatal results in his predecessor. In the campaign of twelve years ago General Gordon was allowed to enter the Sudan without serious interference on the part of its savage occupants. No sooner, however, had he drawn up his men in front of Khartoum than he fully realized the shrewd game of the Dervishes. Such, indeed, was the strength of the savages concentrated at this point that the brilliant expedition of General Gordon suddenly ended in complete and ignominious failure. If the Dervishes seek to repeat the English army by the same tactics in the present campaign they will doubtless meet with a disappointing experience.

One very serious risk, however, that England is taking in the Sudan grows out of the reliance which she places in a comparatively small body of men. She proceeds on the idea that what the present expedition lacks in number is more than supplied by military discipline. This may or may not be true. Opposed to the force of 21,000 men under Sir Herbert Kitchener the occupants of the

Sudan have an estimated strength of 100,000 men. Fortunately, however, these savages are not trained soldiers, and they have, scarcely 15,000 guns among them. Such has been the complete isolation in which they have lived for the past twelve years that civilization has not been supplied them with improved weapons. On this consideration the English lay great stress. Since the fall of Dongola Sir Herbert has met with little resistance, and the probability is that he will encounter none until he reaches Khartoum.

The importance of the Sudan is emphasized by the fact that its territory is more than half as great as that of the United States, while its savage population is almost 50,000,000. Although England appears to be serving the cause of Egypt she is virtually carrying out her policy of territorial extension. Considering the vast possessions which already belong to England on the Dark Continent, the conquest of the Sudan means nothing more or less than Africa's complete subjugation to the British crown.

A Desperate Argument.
The Wall street contingent is certainly having a hard time of it in its arguments against the free coinage of silver. Mr. Henry Clews in his "Bulletin to Customers" in which he lately discusses the coinage question, has the following extract which is unblushingly printed over his own signature:

If the government adopts free silver coinage it will increase the danger from house breakers more than ever before, because the silver can be melted and sent to the mint without even being traced to its original owner. House breakers will thrive at the expense of the rich. That, however, is an argument in favor of the populists, as they are down on the rich.

This is a phase of the issue which has not been as fully discussed as others, but it is about as sensible an argument as many that have been used by people who think the "silver" craze is dying out.

We would like to know from Mr. Clews why it is that house-breakers ignore gold ornaments and have such a desire for silver. Why their preference is to melt silver, instead of gold, and carry it to the mint. Such arguments as this show how fallacious is the fight on constitutional money. Unless it has stronger reasons against free coinage than this, it appears to us that the case of the gold syndicate is hopeless.

Buckner's Record.
Several years ago General Buckner was a candidate for governor of Kentucky.

Such was his reputation as a democrat in those days that no one ever thought for a moment that General Buckner could possibly be anything else. Had anyone dared to intimate at that time that he would some day be engaged in the service of the republican party, the charge would have been instantly repelled not only by General Buckner himself but by at least 100,000 loyal Kentucky democrats.

At a barbecue given in his honor on the 15th of June, 1887, General Buckner paid his respects to the republican party in the following caustic language:

It violated its duty to the people by abrogating the contract of the bondholder to receive their pay in currency of the country and gave them gold, and then demanded that they should go and make gold more valuable and to further enrich the capitalists at the expense of the people.

Is it possible that General Buckner has forgotten the occasion on which this language was used? Is it possible that after denouncing the republican party in such bitter terms he now commends the very evils which then made it so offensive in his eyes?

Such is the logic of General Buckner's present attitude. He is not only engaged in upholding the single gold standard, which the organized democracy has scathingly condemned, but he has even gone so far as to accept the nomination for vice president of the United States on the republican ticket.

As a political chameleon General Buckner is a shining success.

The Golden Calf.
In his sermon last Sunday Dr. Talnage made the following timely reference to one of the evils of the day:

During the last six presidential elections I have been forced to enter the political arena, but I never have in all my life turned the pulpit into a political stump. Every minister must do as he feels called on to do, and I will not criticize him for doing what he considers his duty; but all the political harangues from the pulpits from now until the 3d of November will be in all the United States change one vote, but will leave many ears stopped against anything that such elegants may utter.

This was followed by a statement that never within his memory had "so many people literally starved to death as in the past few months."

There is no doubt that people who are animated by the proper motives in attending divine service are thoroughly disgusted when they find the pulpit used as a political stump and the preacher making an exhibition of himself by posing as a political spell-binder. A part of the congregation may enjoy the spectacle, particularly if the views of the preacher jump with their own. But if they have any respect for religion, they are sure to be disgusted in the end by this profanation of a house of worship.

The preachers of Chicago do not agree with Dr. Talnage at all, for at the very moment he was explaining why he refused to turn his pulpit into a political stump no less than twelve preachers in Chicago, filling as many pulpits, had flung their Bibles away and were making loud appeals to their congregations in behalf of the money power and its gold standard. We doubt if there has ever been such a disgraceful and demoralizing spectacle in any Christian community since the day that the Savior scourged the money changers and drove them out of the Jewish temple.

The Chicago Times-Herald celebrates this remarkable event with a five-column cartoon of a preacher leaning one hand on a pulpit and pointing with the other to a flag bearing the legend "sound money." The title of the cut is "Chicago pulpit preaching honest money." Jehovah, the Saviour and the Bible appear to be no longer necessary adjuncts of

Chicago piety. All that is necessary is for the rich members of the various congregations to consult together, give their preachers the wink, and then, at a given signal the Chicago pulpit thunders against the rights and interests of the people and in behalf of the greed of the money changers.

The Times-Herald takes pains to say that this pulpit blast for "sound money" was not preconcerted, but it is inconceivable that twelve Chicago preachers should hit upon last Sunday morning as the proper moment for trampling on the Bible and on all the teachings of their religion, and bow down before the golden calf. The affair was not hatched up by the preachers, but the wealthy men of their congregations arranged for the event.

We have no doubt that the pious souls who applauded this desecration of Chicago's churches were wonderfully pleased with the affair, but they are welcome to all the votes they can gain by thus making a monkey show of their preachers.

It is hardly worth mentioning, but "the free silver agitation" seems to be bringing a lot of gold to this country. Or is the inflow caused by something else?

The New York Journal has a circulation of more than 400,000—the largest of any daily newspaper in the world.

Editor Godkin, who used to be kept busy burying the "free silver craze," is now devoting his days to announcing that the boom has dropped out of the Bryan boom. "If Godkin is correct, no 'boom' in our history has ever had so many 'bottoms.'"

As nearly all of his supporters will vote for McKinley, General Palmer will not be under the necessity of "sitting up with the boys" on election night.

The New York World hints that the Yale students were in the pay of Hanna—or at least organized by someone who has more brains than the average student of Yale.

The New York "comics" have created quite a sensation in the middle west by their "reined" caricatures of the American farmers.

Mr. McKinley refuses to place his tariff remedy in cold storage, but keeps it in his pistol pocket.

It seems that all the members of Yale's faculty take turns at filling the chair of hoodlumism at that queer institution. At any rate, they all excuse the conduct of the hoodlums who prevented Bryan from speaking.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The following calculation recently appeared in a leading English periodical: What is a billion? The reply is very simple. In England it is a million times a million. This is quickly written and quicker still pronounced. But no man is able to count it. You will count 100 or 150 a minute. But let us suppose that you go up as high as 200 a minute, hour after hour. At that rate you would count 12,000 an hour; 288,000 a day, or 105,120,000 in a year. Let us suppose, now, that Adam, at the beginning of the world, had counted one thing in order to count 200 a minute for a period of 5,512 years, 542 days, 5 hours and 20 minutes, providing he should count continuously. But suppose we allow the creature twelve hours daily for rest, eating and sleeping. Then he would need 18,025 years, 319 days, 10 hours and 45 minutes in which to complete the task.

Germany is making a bid for the world's trade in manufactured goods. Between the years 1880 and 1885 her imports increased as follows: Cotton, from 18,754 to 20,887 metric tons; wool, from 48,755 to 182,202 tons; flax, from 36,249 to 61,929 tons; hemp, from 10,839 to 42,111 tons; silk, from 17,264 to 28,200 tons, and red silk from 1,349 to 2,829 tons. Consul J. C. Monaghan, United States consul at Chemnitz writes: "Machines made in England in 1885 were valued at \$1,250,000, and are made here now by the hundreds, and hardly less perfect than those made in England. The Germans care little that England calls them copyists. They go on building and bettering all the time, and the markets in which England maintained for years an exclusive supremacy. Nor is it because labor is so much cheaper here than in England that the Germans are succeeding in getting trade in parts of the world whose ports before 1870 and even in 1880, had never opened to a German ship. It is because it is better organized, more easily satisfied and less restless."

The extent of European railway travel is shown by the following table:

Countries.	Mileage.	Passen-annum.	People.
Germany	25,250	43,000,000	25
France	20,750	35,000,000	20
Great Britain	20,625	364,000,000	2,282
Russia	15,100	36,000,000	35
Austria	14,500	28,000,000	30
Italy	13,750	19,000,000	171
Hungary	13,650	37,000,000	174
Belgium	12,500	10,000,000	1,426
Switzerland	12,185	37,000,000	1,259
Holland	11,500	10,000,000	728
Roumania	11,500	5,000,000	50

THREE SOUTHERN STORIES.

A happy meeting occurred at the Southern depot at Spartanburg, S. C., between two sisters who have been separated for more than thirty years. Of this time ten years were spent within forty miles of each other, yet both, through some strange perversion of fate, lived utterly ignorant of each other's whereabouts. The final discovery of each other was made through the casual mention of one made to the other through a mutual friend. They came together by the merest chance. Both the ladies were at the depot waiting to take the train, and when their identity became known they fell upon each other's neck and wept from joy.

Since burglars have become so daring in Jacksonville many peculiar burglar alarms have been improvised. One man has cut long strips of carbide and has staked them in numerous places. The theory is that thieves go shoeless. Another scheme is stringing twine about a foot from the ground. This is expected to trip intruders.

The old-fashioned way of connecting strings with guns is the plan of some. One man who does not want to shoot or cope with burglars engaged an artist to paint a skeleton black, clothed with phosphorescent paint. Soon afterwards a burglar entered, and, seeing the skeleton, leaped through the window.

There is a citizen residing near Robinson Creek, Ky., who has a dog who actually hand and supplies his master's family with them. The dog will master the ledges of rocks and bring out catfish that will weigh from two to five pounds. When such a fish has been brought in, the dog is from twenty to thirty a day. The dog is a common dog.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Grover on the Bay.

A soldier of the legion lay dying in Billville: There was lack of golden money when the doctor sent his bill:

But a Buccaneer stood by him as his life-blood ebbed away.

And a Palmer from the holy land heard what he had to say:

The dying soldier faltered as he took the Palmer's hand:

And he said: "This Bryan avalanche is hard to understand:

Take a message to my comrades who are beaten in the fray,

For I was geared for Grover—for Grover on the bay!

"Tell my brothers and companions, when they count the Bryan votes

And pay their rail election bets in hats and overcoats,

That I fought the battle bravely, and ere the day was done

Full many a gallant corpse lay pale beneath the Bryan sun.

"And some of us had and had been found in many fruitless wars—

The death-wounds of our golden breasts—the last of many scars:

And some were young, and suddenly saw Palmer fade away.

And one had fished with Grover—with Grover on the bay!

"And if a voter seek your cash, I ask you in my name,

To look on him suspiciously and tighter hold the same;

And to hang the old sword in its place, before you lose the day—

The sword I hacked for Grover—for Grover on the bay!"

And the silver moon rose grandly, and brilliantly looked down

Upon that Billville battlefield and ruined goldbug town;

Yes, brightly on that scene of death she shed her silver ray.

And also took in Grover—even Grover on the bay!

We learn from a leading literary publication that "the market is overstocked."

And the town butchers are complaining of the same thing.

And now there is a Byron revival. We are glad of it; but how will the new poets look in these tumultuous turned-down collars?

No Compromise.

"Will you take the stump in this campaign, major?"

"No, sir; whiskey straight!"

A pathetic incident comes to light in the fact that several years ago, before he ever dreamed of going to the east, To Gibson wrote these lines:

"Far hence he lies in some lone Syrian town.

And on his grave with shining eyes, The Syrian stars look down."

Was it prophecy? asks The Augusta Evening Herald.

The following conversation is said to have occurred between two precious white county youngsters:

"Say, Jimmy, what yer washin' yer self in turpentine and camphor and eatin' a blamed lot o' onions for?"

"Self-preservation is the first of all nature," he boy, replied the other "I'm gettin' myself in shape for theseasted candidates; they kissed me last election, when I wuz a mere kid, unable to defend myself, but I'll embrace 'em this year. See?"

A Passing Thought.

For office great or small,

For the dear candidate may be,

But wants the earth and all!

The only fault in the char in the weather is that it won't jingle!

Augusta is never happy with a half-dozen daily newspapers; and they get along gloriously, too!

A man frequently finds far with the editor, but rarely finds cash with him.

WITH GEORGIA EDITORS.

The Augusta Evening Herald says that the best evidence in the world that the third party papers don't want the people to know the truth is the fact that they do not publish the telegraphic news of the world. "Suppose the democratic papers were to stop publishing the telegraphic happenings of the day and continue to charge the same price for their papers, how long would their subscribers stand it?" asks the Herald.

The Brunswick Times-Recorder asks "why not have the 7th of October 1888 historic by giving populism its final quietus?"

Speaking of the Atlanta goldbug convention the Calhoun County Courier says:

"It doesn't matter what he did. It won't have any effect on anybody's political fortunes this year."

The Valdosta Times says that "Seab Wright told a negro audience in Cobb county that if they got his dispensary law passed they could get good, pure liquor cheap."

The Rome Tribune contends that the "The United States warships should be turned toward Havana instead of Constantinople."

The Thomasville Times declares that "Rufe Lester can beat anybody in the First district for congress and stay in bed during the campaign."

Lovis W. Ridenhour, who when but fifteen years of age conducted The Vienna Progress, has been made associate editor of The Atlanta (A.) Beacon.

FAIL TIME IN GEORGIA.

Blue Ridge Post: Arthur Fox says there is a pumpkin vine in the cornfield of L. C. Anderson that was planted in one end of his field, and that just lately two feet of reaching the other end of the field, with 182 pumpkins, and the leaves on the vine are as large as ordinary pumpkins and the stems are four feet in length. Now the question is, how many will these pumpkins make. By the way, he says he has not counted the pumpkins for two weeks, and probably there are many more by this time. Who can beat this vine for length and pumpkins?

Jackson Times: W. E. Harp, who is engaged in discharging the duties of the best two out of three. Harp says he's terribly afraid his wife may take a notion some of these days and kick her head off.

Fannin County Record: We take potatoes, cabbage, onions, bean, corn, fodder or anything on subscription to The Record, and just give us the cash and, and sometimes a little sooner. Don't let a little thing hinder you if you want to subscribe.

Spring Place Jimpicute: They say the woods are fairly alive with squirrels this season. For several years this season a little animal has made himself scarce in this section, but we suppose, like the prodigal, he has returned to the home of his fathers.

"IF IN THE M, IT IS SO."

But Which Is It and Which Not In This Case?

"Yale Did Right." From the New York Sun, September 27th.

General Alexander S. Webb, the president of the Yale University, has written a letter to a student of the university, in which he says:

"The Yale men, the friends of mob law, do not like to permit a democrat to express his opinions."

"They were in the audience of a hundred or more ladies prevented these men from showing their bitterness."

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7

MYSTERIOUS ORIGIN OF THOSE JAIL TOOLS

About To Be Solved.

FURNISHED BY ACCOMPLICES

Delk Paid \$1.25 for the Saws and

Knives to Gain His Liberty.

PRISONERS TRY THE SAME SCHEME AGAIN

But Were Deterred by Jailer Eubanks

Has a Visitor.

The officials of Fulton county jail have been working for some weeks to discover

which they attempted to break jail. While the whole mystery has not been solved, some interesting facts have been brought to light.

It is certain the prisoners have had accomplices. Whether they are on the outside of the jail is not known. But Jailer Eubanks made a startling discovery yes-

In conversation with Tom Deik in his cell the noted young outlaw admitted to the jailer that the tools had been handed to him by outside parties, and that he had paid \$1.25 each for the two knives and file. No amount of persuasion, however, could induce him to divulge from whom he had

As to whether those last knives were handed Delk by an outsider or by one of the prisoners is the mystery. Tom has received many visitors in his cell, and it may be possible that one of them has secretly handed him the implements with which he sought to gain his freedom. Jailer Eubanks is still working on the case, and it may be that

He Tried It Again.

It also came to light yesterday afternoon that the prisoners, headed by Delk, made another bold attempt to break jail one night last week. The plot, although frustrated, would probably never have been known had it not been told by one of the prisoners yes-

The plan was similar to the first, which was nipped in the bud by the detective skill of the officials. It was near midnight, and one of the guards was on duty in the yard. That night Jaffer Eubanks was unwell, and decided to sleep at the jail. The prisoners were blissfully ignorant of his presence.

second floor should engage in a fight and attract the guard into the rock. Delk was to then emerge from his cell and, if necessary, slay the guard and open the doors.

Consequently, at the appointed hour the two negroes began what seemed to be a desperate struggle, and unfortunately for them Jailer Eubanks was aroused. With re-

the corridor and cried to the fighters to be quiet. Delk hearing Mr. Eubank's voice slipped back into his cell. Knowing he would be shot if seen he gave up his daring scheme. How he got out of his cell is a mystery, but it is thought he had a key.

After the two negroes ceased fighting Mr. Eubanks went back to bed and thought no

Tom Delk Has a Visitor.
Young Delk had a visitor yesterday whom he was not so very happy to see. It was Sheriff Slade, of Pike county, and he merely called to see how his prisoner was getting on.

The Deiks will be given a hearing before the supreme court next month, on a motion for a new trial. Both seem confident they will be cleared.

BUYS MORE WATERFRONT.
The Seaboard Makes a Large Addition
to Its Portsmouth Terminal.
Portsmouth, Va., September 29.—(Special)

acquisition to their terminal facilities in Portsmouth today by the purchase of the water front property near the ferry landing, owned by Peters and Reid. The lot referred to has a frontage on deep water of 258 feet and is 400 feet deep, extending back to Water street.

President Hoffman has been in Ports-

The Seaboard people claim that the frontage on the harbor, which extends for al-

Most an unbroken mile, has been taxed to the utmost to handle the traffic moving over their rails. Vice President St. John was interviewed late this afternoon and in reply to an inquiry with reference to enlargement of facilities here stated that he had nothing to say on the subject except that it was a fact that the purchase had been made, and that he was much gratified that

"Why, we are very well satisfied."

Insistence

upon Silverware with the
GORHAM Trade-mark,
thus—



Assurances

not only the finest work-
manship known to modern
Art, but the positive cer-
tainty of Sterling Value.

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,

JEWELRY.
Charles W. Crankshaw.

The following were the quotations for
cotton at the places named yesterday:
Atlanta—Steady; middling 7 7-16c.
Liverpool—Steady.

[illegible]

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Today's Close	Yesterday's Close
C. B. & Q.	8 10	8 17	8 10	8 15-17	do pref.
Chicago Gas	8 11	8 20	8 10	8 14-16	Ed. Gen. & Ill.
Dell.	8 18	8 22	8 19	8 10-11	Lake Erie
Dis. & Cat.	8 20	8 24	8 18	8 14-17	do pref.
Erie	8 29	8 34	8 21	8 21-22	Lake Shore
			8 28	8 21-22	Louis. & N.
			8 28	8 21-22	Louis. & N.

ros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.
September 23.—Foreign mar-
ket higher, did not maintain their
trade in sustained. Local influ-
ence is bullish, based on
the fact that the bulk of the
from Liverpool and are in receipt
at home, stating that the
Manchester are becoming im-
portant buyers of cotton. The
heavy rains through the
flooding by cold winter close-
quantity. Since the point, has not
been reached, we are of opinion
these rains will prove benefi-
cial to the country, points to early
recovery. The late transac-
tions of interior towns are heavy
and the total insight at the
close. The week's movement
absence of any short interest
has caused easier under the pres-
ent of purchases.
and the probable issue of
in the morning.

[illegible]

Closed Steady to
m. — There was a
rise at the opening
stock exchange this

146	Northwestern	21%	Th
70%	do prof	99%	Th
62%	Pacific Mail	140	in
184	Reading	20%	man
	Rock Island	62	of al
14%	St. Paul	71%	mak
20%	do prof	12%	The
90%	Silver Certificates	66	first
16	T. C. L.	22%	came
65	do	80	found
146%	Texas Pacific	7%	the
42%	Union Pacific	7%	It ha
	Wash. St. L. & N.		hu

Opening	High	Low	Close	Today's Closing Bid	Yesterday's Closing Bid
111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/4	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/4	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2

[illegible]

December wheat
sold between 67½
and 68½c. - 13½c
wheat was weak
butler lower.
displayed less of
comb. It was due
to sympathy existing

The New York Stockholder?
fall of 1896 is at last fully upon us,
its beauty, delightful surroundings to
and beast and the successful pursuit
the co-operative callings which go to
up this busy and active world.
country has enjoyed this week its
real taste of good killing frost. It
a little earlier than usual, but it
the great agricultural interest of
country fully prepared to receive it.
has been also a great relief.

[illegible][illegible]

9: Pork ready; family \$8.00.
3.05 bid; kettle 4.00.
4.00; 4.25; short ribs
4.15.
Stores.

No. 9 E. Alabama street.

MINE-MURPHY COMPANY, BROKERS,
J. C. KNOX, Manager

Orders executed over
tton, Stocks, Bonds, private wires for
Grain and Provi-
sions, Local securities
bought and sold
on commission and
correspondence.

tion powers. If she had lived in the 19th century, she would probably have been considered a witch. As it is, she is a modernist. As before the eyes of the world, her strange powers are easily described, and the explanation of their source can be given. She possesses some peculiar force in her body which is powerful enough to weigh objects standing on the floor from her. It is described as a flow of electrical current, emanating from her, and taking hold of the object, and she can move it as she wills. Her force can move a single object at the same time, or move a dozen things from different parts of a large room, causing them to fly to the same instant. This is just been demonstrated in a new chapter to the already long list of the scientists are trying to explain.

[illegible]

...himself about the
the watchers. The leg of
founded three times on the
heavy arm chair moved up
of the watchers felt
sharp blow on the small
another, a bald-headed
hat some of the men

IMPORTANT to speculators: Before investing ascertain financial standing of your broker free. Write Investors' Protective Bureau, New York.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A complete, up-to-date job and book printing establishment, now in full operation, with a fine line of patronage and a good chance of state's printing, situated in one of our best southern cities.

BEST typewriter supply to be found in America sold at No. 22, W. T. Alabama St. don't call in cheap, common stuff. Tel. No. 224. W. T. Graham. 1m

GASOLIN.

BEST GASOLIN and kerosine oil from Standard Oil Company in five gallon cans delivered free in any part of the city on call notice, drop a card or telephone 10313. D. Harris, 85 1/2 St. Boulevard.

FOR RENT—Furnished Houses.

RENT—By side in residence, fully furnished, north side in the city, 104 Courtland ave. Sept 23rd Wed thu & Fri

FURNITURE.

SALE—One complete oak bedroom set, best new, 1st 32, 65 one st.

BOARDERS WANTED

to dilapidate October one year
to affordable tenant. Willis E.
Sep-25-1m

BUILDING MATERIAL.
MEMBER CO. 28 Park Street
Lumber, cheap for cash. Call
r time 32. Sep-27-1c

FINANCIAL.
100 shares Equitable Loan and
Trust, Class B. Nos. low; no
one free. Madison, Ga.
Sep-27-1c

Class A certificates, numerous
shares in Equitable Loan and S-
t. B. Ryals. Sep-27-1m.

T-Houses, Cottages, Etc.,
My house 26 West Peachtree
St. who will board wife and
children for winter. Write
for the winter; confer with
regard to the matter.

with
firm
of
Liberty
100,000
to
WANT
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Best
Folk B
separ
SALES
of
& Co.
Sep-27-1c

NEW
sweet
Poultry
A PRIS
spoon. 1
PENS.

RENT—Rooms.
MS. 1011. RENT.
MS. antiques of 1000. Night
3. 20 Young street, Refer-
ed.
Select private family where
children

Only a few weeks required to complete situation or business location guaranteed; constant practice and instruction. Our system is indorsed by leading bar associations. Wages made while learning. Outfit of tools donated. Write for catalog, mailed free. Moler's Barber College, 428 Plum st. Cincinnati, O.

ply 2 or 3 small northern family
July 20, 1903 Angier, Va. 50122-2

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED SITUATION—Druggist, re-
sident in Georgia; several years' practical
experience. No. 1 references; strictly
temperate. Address Label, care Consti-
tution.

WANTED—Situation wanted by graduate; six
years of best eastern experience. J. H. M.,
Constitution.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—By a lady thoroughly qualified
as a position as teacher in a family. Ad-
dress Mrs. H. Box 105, Marietta, Ga.
Dec. 27-28 sun wed

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—We have it: big profits, quick
cash, latest fash in leather watch guards,
the thing for every citizen, trial men-
sample box. Eastern Leather, Novelties,
100 South st., Boston, Mass. Notify
Dec. 27-28 sun wed

the right men. We want hustlers to handle our line of medium price men's, boys' and up-to-date shoes in connection with the commission. Good name and good back of goods. Address with Boot and Shoe Man's Co., Boston, Mass.

ED-Salesmen for cigars; experience required; \$25 weekly and expenses. Write to J. H. Kinley, Kinley Attractions, 23 Union Ave., New York.

ED-Wanted to handle our full line of men's and boys' garments, S. M. Rosin Philadelphia, Pa.

ED-Sept 23, 1901

FOR SALE-Miscellaneous.

LUCK, fresh and chicken feathers and fresh, for sale at Edgewood Farm, 23 South Broad St., New York.

ED-CLASS milch cow for sale. A. J. Walker, at Davis & Withers, Philadelphia, Pa.

ED-Pencils, ink, etc., for sale.

AGE weekly net income with
ated. Safe, conservative. Pros-
free. F. Daly, 123 Broadway,
York. sept5-1m

LOST.

ay horse. large feet

ELECTROTYPING—Finest work
the south. The Foote & Davies Co.
sept2 1m wed fri sun

FIVE PER CENT a week profits
average return on my "Fluctuat-
tem. Send for pamphlet, free.
Forest, 50 Broadway, New York
sept3-1m

NO JOB too large, none so small; we are
guaranteed handle anything you want.
of Georgia to look visiting cards. The C
& Davies Co., H. E. Mitchell, Jr.
Sept im wed fri sun

WANTED—Houses.

PARTIES HAVING vacant houses
for improvement or rent, please send
their interest to list with M. L. Throver,
real estate and renting agent, 88 S. Third
street. ad 1-19

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE CONSIGNMENT of horses and
carriages just received at the Ready-Made
Stables. Auction sales daily Sept 7-36

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WILL BUILD a 100 ft wide house on nice
large lot on Chattahoochee river on nice
near city limits, and sell for \$20 cent per
ft per month. John S. Owens, 29 DeKalb
street. ad 1-19

to see me. C. H. GRARDEAU.

FOR RENT
I have for rent to one or two desirable trans-
continental routes, a well equipped and com-
fortable motor bus, with a competent driver,
service. Well located in a desirable neigh-
borhood. A business of any kind. A large
garage, with a large number of cars. A large
and well situated. A very comfortable
close figure. For further particulars will
be glad to call on John J. Woodcock,
Broad street.

MONEY
I am always ready to loan money on
any security. I have a large number of
of town. Bank cashed in the
of long hours. I am a member of the
in Flour of town. I am a member of the
address or call on me. A large
of town. I am a member of the

Rent by Haynes & Haynes
Walton St.
Capital
Washington street
West Peachtree street
Call on me

21 North Forsyth
25 Anglen ave.
26 Highland ave.
25 Crumley
23 South Byron
34 Gilmer
Bartow
Piedmont
Crew

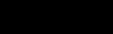
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time has completed a miniature of the duchess of Marlborough, one of Mrs. Arthur Paget, another of Lady Pee Sturt, of the countess of Dudley, Lady Colebrooke, Miss Muriel Wilson and a wonderfully charming one of Mme. Von Andre in a striking "picture" garment, with green ribbons around her waist.

the Eastern belle
brilliantly dis-
posed to cross a desire in-
ordinarily treated. The young
lady with her to London a
contribution to Miss Arthur
New York patroness Mrs.
used her influence to make
persons quite in the fash-
ionable circles. The matrons
of the society were then to the
city and were given a
reception. When the
of the American of Shur-
the American "toat" (i.
orders, as
related to the
present,
an added
Ireland a
that

The details of the wooing are as much a mystery as the details of any other wooing. The stolid brave and the fair artist recently walked in the park in defiance of the law to write the Thunder Cloud told of the worst of visitors at the Hashan home, exhibited his curios and was attentive to the fair artist that while there was some surprise, there was no dismay among friends of the family when the announcement of the engagement was made.

Quite a number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Capital City Club Monday night to witness an exhibition of patriotism. The sentence took place immediately after the very creditable exhibition at the Grand, and it was not difficult

The family of Mr. Julius Kruttschnitt, general manager of the Southern Pacific company, of San Francisco, and that of Mrs. J. P. Blair of Menard, Loyd & Blair, prominent local attorneys at New Orleans, came in yesterday morning from

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies must use Syrup of Figgs under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Company, printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all responsible druggists.

Is Your Wife Fussy?

If she must have indignation, Treco's Syrup of Figs will soothe her in a short time. Get sale everywhere.

Dr. F. W. H. McRae has removed his office from 635½ Whitehall street to 37½ Whitehall street.

sop13-2t-sunwed

PETER LYNCH
65 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.
Dealer in Foreign and
Domestic Wines, Liquors,
Cigars and Tobaccos,
Hardware, Guns, Pistols,
Cartridges and Ammuni-
tion; Field and Garden
seeds in their seasons. A
Perfect Variety Store.
Orders from city and country
promptly filled at lowest market
price. Terms cash.

with basement, corner Alabama and Loyd Sts., formerly occupied by Jack's Steam Bakery. It has a front of 50 feet on Alabama street, and will make a splendid wholesale house. Has railroad package. W.A. Hemphill.

NORTHERN & DUNSON,
Real Estate and Loans.
TO LOAN—TWO SUMS, \$1,000 AND \$1,200.
WANTING TO LOAN FROM \$1,000 TO \$5,000.
PAIRS
ROOM HOUSE, Georgia avenue, Belgian
kitchen, address 200 West Capitol
\$1,000. Daily \$1.00.
BREESE 8-room, 2-story house, renting for
\$400 per month, on 7-foot lot, beautiful car
port, also two large, lot 100 ft. in rear
of house with a frontage on another
street of 250 feet all the small sum of
\$1,000. Daily \$1.00.
WASHINGTON ST.—3-room house, lot 25
ft., north of Richardson street, for \$300.
Daily \$1.00. 2-story house, 12 ft. in rear
covered with oak grove, \$350.

After living in the States for some time, Thunder Cloud posed for his picture and there was a little circumstance."

The details of the wooing are as much a mystery as the details of any other wooing. He staid brave and the fair artist presently walked in the park in defiance of daring white men. Thunder Cloud told her of the west to visitors at the Hashanah home, exhibited his curios and was attentive to the fair artist that while there was some surprise, there was no disapproval among friends and the family when the announcement of the engagement was made.

Quite a number of ladies and gentlemen presented at the Capital City Club Monday night to witness an exhibition of the sealuce. The sealuce took place immediately after the very creditable exhibition at the Grand, and it was not difficult

The Woman's Equal Suffragist Association meets this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the parlors of the W. M. C. A.

Captain and Mrs. Lowry have returned from Chicago.

Miss Rebecca Raoul has been the guest of Miss Anita Black for a few days. She will spend October in the City of Mexico, returning to Atlanta with her parents the first of November.

The family of Mr. Julius Kruttschnitt, general manager of the Southern Pacific Company, of San Francisco, and that of Mr. J. P. Blair of Messrs. Lowry & Blair, Southern Pacific attorneys at New Orleans, came in yesterday morning from

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies must use Syrup of Figgs under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Company, printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all responsible druggists.

Is Your Wife Fussy?

If she must have indignation, Treco's Syrup of Figs will soothe her in a short time. Get sale everywhere.

Dr. F. W. H. McRae has removed his office from 635½ Whitehall street to 37½ Whitehall street.

sop13-2t-sunwed

PETER LYNCH
65 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.
Dealer in Foreign and
Domestic Wines, Liquors,
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Thomas H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

NORTHEN & DUNSON,

Real Estate and Loans.

TO LOAN—TWO SUMS, \$3,000 AND \$12,000.
ASK TO LOAN FROM \$100 TO \$10,000.

ROOM HOUSE, Scotch and Belgian
Floors, and a large hall, 200 feet, Capitol
Building. Only \$100.

HERE 5-room, 2-story house, renting for
\$400 per month on 7-foot lot, beautiful car
porch, also three large, lots 10 feet in rear
of house with a fronting on another
street of 250 feet. All is a small sum of
\$100. This is big bargain.

WASHINGTON ST.—5-room house, lot 30
feet, north of Richardson street, for \$300.
FINE 5-room house, 100 feet, on 28 feet
covered with oak grove, \$350.

